

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

SURVEY OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS  
(Including Numbers in Armed Forces)

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NOTE: (1) As this memorandum contains secret data as to Defence forces and total manpower position, its circulation is limited to a small list of officers who have occasion to use it. Numbers in defence forces must not be published in any way and the document must be carefully safeguarded.

(2) The statistics herein are as at the end of January, 1943. Future issues will appear about eight weeks after the end of the month to which they relate.

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1. Employment and Enlistments: The following table shows, as at the end of July, 1939, July, 1941, November, 1941, and each month from January, 1942 to January, 1943, the estimated number of persons employed as wage and salary earners in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and the net enlistments in the defence forces since the commencement of the war. "Net Enlistments" represents the net number of persons taken into defence forces and not subsequently discharged into civil life.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry and the Defence Forces.

End of Month	Employed in Industry (Excluding Rural and Household Domestic)(a)			Net Enlistments in Defence Forces (b)			Total (excluding Persons employed in rural industry and household domestic service)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1939 - July ..	1306.0	420.5	1726.5	-	-	-	1306.0	420.5	1726.5
1941 - July ..	1385.1	515.2	1900.3	321.1	0.2	321.3	1706.2	515.4	2221.6
November ..	1396.2	537.4	1933.6	378.5	3.6	382.1	1774.7	541.0	2315.7
1942 - January ..	1364.9	541.9	1906.8	481.6	5.8	487.4	1846.5	547.7	2394.2
February ..	1355.7	552.5	1908.2	513.3	7.0	520.3	1869.0	559.5	2428.5
March ..	1349.2	558.7	1907.9	545.5	9.2	554.7	1894.7	567.9	2462.6
April ..	1337.4	563.5	1900.9	574.8	11.5	586.3	1912.2	575.0	2487.2
May ..	1326.1	562.0	1888.1	594.3	13.9	608.2	1920.4	575.9	2496.3
June ..	1320.7	563.6	1884.3	611.7	16.5	628.2	1932.4	580.1	2512.5
July ..	1308.8	565.4	1874.2	623.1	19.6	642.7	1931.9	585.0	2516.9
August ..	1300.0	568.1	1868.1	633.8	22.0	655.8	1933.8	590.1	2523.9
September ..	1296.2	568.9	1865.1	639.6	24.9	664.5	1935.8	593.8	2529.6
October ..	1290.9	574.5	1865.4	644.2	27.8	672.0	1935.1	602.3	2537.4
November ..	1288.2	579.8	1868.0	651.9	30.2	682.1	1940.1	610.1	2550.1
December ..	1283.8	583.4	1867.2	656.0	32.7	688.7	1939.8	616.1	2555.9
1943 - January ..	1284.8	582.6	1867.4	661.5	36.0	697.5	1946.3	618.6	2564.9

(a) Employment in Industry includes Allied Works Council employees, in addition to all other workers engaged in production of war materials and services. A.W.C. employees first appeared in May 1942 and numbered approximately 53,000 in January, 1943.

(b) See Section 5 of this Survey for fuller details of these figures. They represent "Gross Enlistments" less discharges and include dead, missing, prisoners of war and wounded.

The main features of the December figures may be summarized as follows:-

Males: The total number of males employed in industry (excluding rural) or enlisted in the defence forces increased steadily from November 1941 until June, 1942 at an average rate of 22,500 per month, but thereafter increased by only 13,900 in seven months. The figures for recent months reflect the position now being reached in which difficulty is being experienced in obtaining more men from other sources, namely, rural workers, unemployed, independents and men usually occupied as employers or self-employers. The intake into the forces in January was 5,500 while industry took another 1,000 men.



**Females:** Total females employed in industry (excluding rural and household domestic) and in the defence forces increased by 2,500 in January, compared with an increase of 6,100 in December. The increase recorded in January was, with the exception of May 1942, the smallest recorded in any month since July 1941 when these monthly estimates were commenced. The number of females taken into the forces was about normal but civil employment of females declined slightly in January.

**2. Employment (excluding Rural and Household Domestic):** The numbers of persons employed in July 1941, November 1941, and each month January 1942 to January 1943 (as shown in the first three columns on the previous page) are dissected in the following table into four main groups of employment.

Australia - Persons Employed in Industry (excl. Rural and Household Domestic)  
(For totals for each month see page 1)

End of Month	Governmental Munitions, Aircraft, Shipbuilding			Other Factories and Workshops (b)			Other Governmental (a)			All Other (a)(b)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1941 - July	51.4	8.7	60.1	486.9	179.9	666.8	306.0	62.6	368.6	540.8	264.0	804.8
November	59.7	11.2	70.9	495.6	187.0	682.6	306.5	66.4	372.9	534.4	272.8	807.2
1942 - January	66.5	14.9	81.4	482.4	181.5	663.9	305.2	67.9	373.1	510.8	277.6	788.4
February	68.8	16.7	85.5	482.3	187.0	669.3	305.1	68.8	373.9	499.5	280.0	779.5
March	72.2	18.6	90.8	482.7	188.2	670.9	307.5	72.0	379.5	486.8	279.9	766.7
April	74.8	20.4	95.2	480.0	186.9	666.9	308.3	73.8	382.1	474.3	282.4	756.7
May	78.0	22.5	100.5	476.6	185.7	662.3	317.6	74.1	391.7	453.9	279.7	733.6
June	79.9	23.9	103.8	473.7	185.6	659.3	318.9	75.4	394.3	448.2	278.7	726.9
July	84.3	25.0	109.3	466.8	186.7	653.5	317.3	76.6	393.9	440.4	277.1	717.5
August	85.2	26.1	111.3	466.2	186.2	652.4	314.6	78.4	393.0	434.0	277.4	711.4
September	85.7	27.4	113.1	465.3	185.8	651.1	315.7	80.1	395.8	429.6	275.6	705.1
October	85.8	29.0	114.8	464.8	186.9	651.7	315.6	82.0	397.6	424.7	276.6	701.3
November	87.0	30.8	117.8	464.3	187.3	651.6	314.2	83.0	397.2	422.7	278.7	701.4
December	88.4	32.6	121.0	460.5	186.7	647.2	311.1	84.9	396.0	423.8	279.2	703.0
1943 - January	90.8	34.1	124.9	460.5	186.9	647.4	311.9	86.1	398.0	421.6	275.5	697.1

Increase since November, 1941.

Number	..	+31.1	+22.9	+54.0	-35.1	- 0.1	-35.2	+ 5.4	+19.7	+25.1	-112.8	+ 2.7	-110.1
Per Cent.	..	+52.1	+204.5	+76.2	- 7.1	- 0.1	- 5.2	+ 1.8	+29.7	+ 6.7	-21.1	+ 1.0	-13.6

(a) Allied Works Council employees are included with "Other Governmental" or "All Other" according to whether they were working for Governmental authorities or private contractors. The increase in "Other Governmental" from April to June, 1942 is due to the inclusion of these men. The steadiness of the "Other Governmental" figures for males, during the period shown above, with the exception of the increase just noted, shows that the necessarily large increase of public employment for war purposes has been offset by curtailment of the numbers of males in less essential governmental activities.

(b) Revised since last issue.

The figures at the foot of the table show absolute amounts (in thousands), and percentages, of increase in employment since the end of November 1941, indicating the trend of employment in various groups since war was commenced in the Pacific. Munitions, aircraft, and shipbuilding have shown a steady growth in the figures for both sexes. Male employment in munition factories which had been fairly steady during the preceding five months made an increase of 2,400 in January 1943. Female munition workers, continued to expand, and in January 1943 were 205 per cent. above the November 1941 level. Male workers in other factories and workshops were increasing when war with Japan started, but have declined slowly from the November 1941 peak. The loss of 35,100 workers since November 1941, representing 7 per cent. of their number at that date, is in excess of the number of male factory workers absorbed by the munition works. (Of course a very large proportion of the factory workers remaining have been transferred on to war contracts). Female workers in other factories and workshops have remained very steady since November 1941. Governmental services other than munition works employed a practically unchanged number of men until April 1942, but the increase in May 1942 was due to the inclusion of such Allied Works Council employees as were working directly for Governmental authorities. Since May 1942, this group has decreased by 5,700. The number of females in Government services has increased fairly steadily, and in January 1943 stood at 30 per cent. above the November 1941 level. Males in "all other industries" reached a peak in September 1941, and regular declines in each subsequent month placed January 1943 at 21 per cent. below November 1941. This fall has meant the releasing of 113,000 men for the Armed Forces. Females in "all other industries" showed a slight tendency to increase until April 1942, but remained fairly steady until December 1942, when a decrease of 3,700 occurred in January 1943.



Summing up, it may be said that from November 1941 to January 1943, munition etc. works required 31,100 extra men and other Governmental activities 5,400 extra men, while other factories and workshops released 35,100 men, and all other industries released 112,800 men. As to females, munition etc. works required 22,900, and Governmental services 19,700 extra women, while female employment in other industries, including factories, was very little changed.

3. Summary of Manpower Statistics - Australia: The following table shows for January, 1943, the number of males and females enlisted in the Defence Forces, those engaged as wage or salary earners in civil occupations other than rural and household domestic pursuits, and unemployed wage and salary earners. Comparison of the changes in each of these groups from pre-war conditions (July 1939) and from November 1941 is also made. The three centre columns show figures for the complete period since the commencement of war, while the three right hand columns show that part of the change which has occurred since the entry of Japan into the war.

Australia - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at January, 1943.

Particulars	Totals as at end of January, 1943			Increases					
				July 1939 to January 1943 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to January 1943 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) Defence Forces - Gross Enlistments less discharges since commencement of war ..	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	661.5	36.0	697.5	661.5	36.0	697.5	283.0	32.4	315.4
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners employed, other than rural and household domestic workers:</u>									
Munitions, Shipbuilding, Aircraft (Governmental) ..	90.8	34.1	124.9	80.2	33.0	113.2	31.1	22.9	54.0
Other Factories and Workshops	460.5	186.9	647.4	33.9	39.8	73.7	-31.4	1.2	-30.2
Other ..	733.5	361.6	1095.1	-135.3	89.3	-46.0	-111.1	21.1	-90.0
<u>Total:</u>	1284.8	582.6	1867.4	-21.2	162.1	140.9	-111.4	45.2	-66.2
(iii) <u>Unemployed through sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work</u> ..	29.9	15.9	45.8	-234.1	-18.1	-252.2	-44.0	-3.4	-47.4
<u>Total Defence Forces, Employees, and Unemployed:</u>	1976.2	634.5	2610.7	406.2	180.0	586.2	127.6	74.2	201.8
(iv) <u>Normal Increases in Wage and Salary Earners:</u>	-	-	-	63.5	32.6	96.1	17.3	12.3	29.6
(v) <u>Persons drawn from "not gainfully occupied" groups, employers, and self-employed and from rural and private domestic wage earners</u> ..	-	-	-	342.7	147.4	490.1	110.3	61.9	172.2

Notes to above table:

- (i) Defence forces include enlistments since the commencement of war only. Fuller details are given in Section 5 of this summary. The relatively small number of permanent forces are included in "other" wage and salary earners employed - item (ii) of above table.
- (iii) Unemployed wage and salary earners include all those not in employment on account of sickness, accident, unfitness, and lack of work. Sickness and accidents are responsible for over 40,000 of the total unemployed shown above. The figures are approximate estimates only, as no exact records are available.
- (iv) Normal increase in wage and salary earners is the estimated increase in the number of available wage and salary earners which would have been expected had the trends of recent pre-war years been continued. Inter-state migration which actually occurred between July 1939 and January 1943, has however, been taken into account as far as possible.
- (v) "Not gainfully occupied" groups include independents, retired persons, women previously not gainfully occupied, children who commence wage-earning earlier than they would in normal times, and persons who delay their retirement from wage-earning occupation.



It will be seen that since July 1939, 697,500 persons have been absorbed by the defence forces while 140,900 have been absorbed into industries other than rural and private domestic service. This total of 838,400 has been drawn from (a) unemployed wage and salary earners, the decrease of whom has contributed 252,200 persons; (b) normal increase of wage and salary earners amounting to 96,100 persons, and (c) persons not gainfully occupied, (including retired persons who have become wage earners and wage earners who have delayed retirement), employers and self-employed persons who have become salary and wage earners, and rural and private domestic wage earners who have entered the forces or transferred to other industry. This latter group has contributed 490,100 persons; but what proportion came from each of the sections embraced in the group it is not possible to say from data at present available. The table on the previous page indicates that 147,400 of them were females.

The next table summarizes the salient features of the foregoing analysis for males and females separately in three periods (a) July 1939 to November 1941 - the period of war prior to the entry of Japan (b) November 1941 to November 1942 - the first twelve months of the Pacific War and (c) the first two months of the second year of war in the Pacific.

Particulars	Total for each Period			Average per Month		
	July 1939 to Nov. 1941 (28 Mths)	Nov. 1941 to Nov. 1942 (12 Mths)	November 1942 to Jan. 1943 (2 Mths)	July, 1939 to Nov. 1941 (28 Mths)	Nov. 1941 to Nov. 1942 (12 Mths)	November 1942 to Jan. 1943 (2 Mths)
<b>MALES (THOUSANDS)</b>						
Increase in Defence Forces(a)	378.5	273.4	9.6	13.5	22.8	4.8
Increase in employment in industry (other than rural)	90.2	- 108.0	- 3.4	3.2	- 9.0	- 1.7
<u>Total Increase in Forces and Industry:</u>	468.7	165.4	6.2	16.7	13.8	3.1
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ..	190.1	43.4	0.6	6.8	3.6	0.3
(b) Normal increase wage and salary earners ...	46.2	14.9	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.2
(c) Drawn from other groups(b)	232.4	107.1	3.2	8.3	8.9	1.6
<b>FEMALES (THOUSANDS)</b>						
Total increase in Defence Forces and industry (other than rural and household domestic)	120.5	69.0	8.6	4.3	5.8	4.3
The source of this increase was:-						
(a) Decrease in unemployed ..	14.7	3.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
(b) Normal increase in wage and salary earners ..	20.3	10.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9
(c) Drawn from other groups(b)	85.5	55.3	6.6	3.1	4.6	3.3

(a) See explanation to net enlistments in Section 5 on page 6 thereof.

(b) As defined in (v) in table on preceding page.

The above table shows that men engaged in the Forces and Industry have increased by 640,300 and women by 198,100 since the outbreak of war. The males were obtained from the following sources:- unemployed, 234,100; normal population increase, 63,500; and drawn from rural industry, self-employed, and "independent" persons, 342,700. All the increase went into the Forces with the addition of 21,200 released by industry. The females came principally from unoccupied women and women in private domestic service (and a few self-employed), 147,400; while normal increase yielded 32,600, and unemployed 18,100.

During the first period of the war, males engaged in the Forces and Industry were increasing at an average rate of 16,700 per month; the monthly increase fell to 13,800 in the first year, and to 3,100 in the first two months of the second year of the Pacific War. Entries into the Forces, however, averaged 13,500 monthly for the first period, rose to 22,800 in the first year of Pacific War, but averaged only 4,800 in the subsequent two months. Diminishing unemployment was yielding 6,800 monthly in the early part of the war, fell to 3,600 per month during the first year of the Pacific War but is now negligible. Men drawn into the Forces and Industry from other groups at first averaged 8,300 monthly, rose to 8,900 in the 12 months after Japan entered the War, and fell to 1,600 for the two months ended January 1943.



Women commenced to be recruited for the Forces about the middle of 1941. They averaged only 800 per month from July to November 1941, but in the next 12 months averaged 2,200 per month, and in the two months December 1942-January 1943 averaged 2,900. Those entering industry averaged about 4,000 each month prior to November 1941, during the next 12 months they averaged 3,600, in December 1942 numbered 3,600, followed by a small decline in January 1943. The largest source of additional female labour was from unoccupied women, women engaged in private domestic service, and employers and self-employed women. This source provided 3,100 per month in the early part of the war, 4,600 per month in the 12 months after November 1941, 4,700 in December 1942, and 1,900 in January 1943.

4. Summary of Manpower Statistics - States: The chief items in the table on page 3 are shown separately for States in the next table.

States - Summary of Manpower Statistics as at end of January, 1943.

State	Totals as at end of January, 1943			Increase					
				July 1939 to January 1943 (Whole War Period)			November 1941 to January 1943 (Pacific War Period)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(i) <u>Defence Forces (Gross Enlistments less Discharges)</u> (See Section 5, page 6 hereof) (Thousands)									
New South Wales(a)	248.8	12.3	261.1	248.8	12.3	261.1	108.8	11.0	119.8
Victoria ..	177.6	9.3	186.9	177.6	9.3	186.9	73.7	8.3	82.0
Queensland ..	92.8	5.8	98.6	92.8	5.8	98.6	43.3	5.4	48.7
South Australia ..	58.1	3.2	61.3	58.1	3.2	61.3	27.4	2.8	30.2
Western Australia	63.1	4.3	67.4	63.1	4.3	67.4	22.1	4.0	26.1
Tasmania ..	20.8	1.1	21.9	20.8	1.1	21.9	7.6	0.9	8.5
Australia(b):	661.5	36.0	697.5	661.5	36.0	697.5	283.0	32.4	315.4
(ii) <u>Wage and Salary Earners Employed, other than Rural and Household Domestic Workers</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales(a)	535.2	236.5	771.7	- 4.3	74.8	70.5	-38.7	17.4	-21.3
Victoria ..	357.7	186.8	544.5	- 4.9	48.3	43.4	-44.0	9.9	-34.1
Queensland ..	167.4	63.1	230.5	- 5.9	12.0	6.1	- 3.4	6.4	3.0
South Australia ..	115.2	50.4	165.6	7.9	18.1	26.0	- 7.9	7.5	- 0.4
Western Australia	69.4	31.2	100.6	-14.5	5.9	- 8.6	-13.1	3.1	-10.0
Tasmania ..	37.7	14.5	52.2	0.0	3.0	3.0	- 3.0	1.1	- 1.9
Australia(b):	1284.8	582.6	1867.4	-21.2	162.1	140.9	-111.4	45.2	-66.2
(iii) <u>Unemployed (including Sickness, Accident etc.)</u> (See note (iii) on page 3) (Thousands)									
New South Wales(a)	12.0	6.1	18.1	-100.4	- 5.5	-105.9	-14.7	- 0.6	-15.3
Victoria ..	8.0	4.7	12.7	-55.6	- 4.8	- 60.4	- 3.5	- 0.3	- 3.8
Queensland ..	4.9	2.5	7.4	- 34.4	- 4.6	- 39.0	-21.1	- 2.4	-23.5
South Australia ..	2.4	1.3	3.7	- 18.4	- 1.9	- 20.3	- 0.9	0.0	- 0.9
Western Australia	1.7	0.9	2.6	- 19.1	- 1.0	- 20.1	- 3.3	0.0	- 3.3
Tasmania ..	0.9	0.4	1.3	- 6.2	- 0.3	- 6.5	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.6
Australia(b):	29.9	15.9	45.8	-234.1	-18.1	-252.2	-44.0	- 3.4	-47.4
(v) <u>Persons drawn from Not Occupied Groups, Employers, Self-Employed and Rural and Private Domestic Wage Earners.</u> (Thousands)									
New South Wales(a)	-	-	-	118.7	68.6	187.3	45.9	22.7	68.6
Victoria ..	-	-	-	83.9	39.0	122.9	14.8	11.5	26.3
Queensland ..	-	-	-	52.4	10.6	63.0	22.3	9.2	31.5
South Australia ..	-	-	-	44.6	17.4	62.0	17.5	9.4	26.9
Western Australia	-	-	-	29.8	7.8	37.6	6.1	6.7	12.8
Tasmania ..	-	-	-	14.5	4.0	18.5	4.5	2.4	6.9
Australia(b):	-	-	-	342.7	147.4	490.1	110.3	61.9	172.2

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

The number of persons estimated to have been drawn into the forces and industry (excluding rural and household domestic) from other groups, as shown in the last part of the above table, was 342,700 males and 147,400 females, as at the end of January 1943. Males increased by approximately 4,000 and females by 2,000 compared with December 1942. Of the inflow of males, it has been estimated that approximately 90,000 came from rural wage earners, 60,000 from other rural workers, 120,000 from employers, workers on own account and helpers, and 70,000 from males who would not otherwise have been gainfully occupied. Of the females, approximately 100,000 are estimated to be females who would not otherwise be working.

The last part of the foregoing table gives some indication of the extent to which available man- and woman-power has been drawn upon in the various States. Per 1,000 male or female population, the numbers of persons who entered the defence forces or industry from not gainfully occupied groups, employers, and self-employed, and rural and



private domestic wage-earners are estimated as follows:-

Per 1,000 Population at 30th June, 1939.

State	July 1939 to January 1943 (Whole War Period)		July 1939 to November 1941 (Before Pacific War)		November 1941 to January, 1943 (Pacific War Period)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales ..	85.4	50.1	52.4	33.5	33.0	16.6
Victoria ..	90.3	40.9	74.4	28.8	15.9	12.1
Queensland ..	98.5	21.9	56.6	2.9	41.9	19.0
South Australia ..	149.7	58.4	91.0	26.8	58.7	31.6
Western Australia ..	121.8	35.3	96.9	5.0	24.9	30.3
Tasmania ..	120.4	34.4	83.0	13.8	37.4	20.6
AUSTRALIA:	97.4	42.8	66.1	24.8	31.3	18.0

The rates in the foregoing table are not exactly comparable with those shown in previous issues of this Survey, owing to a revision of the figures for enlistments from the various States (see table on page 7). The principal change in the rates is an increase in the rate for South Australia, and a decrease for Western Australia, in the Pacific War Period, and hence in the Whole War Period. Generally, however, the revision has not affected the relative significance of the figures as between States. The revised figures, emphasise the strain on manpower in South Australia during the Whole War Period, and in Western Australia in the early war period when voluntary enlistments in that State were relatively high.

In the period before war commenced in the Pacific, diversion of males was highest in Western Australia and South Australia. In New South Wales and in Queensland the rate of diversion was low. For the whole war period the diversion of males has proceeded farthest in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

During the early part of the war, the diversion of women into industry was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, while Queensland and Western Australia had done practically nothing to engage extra women. During the period since Japan entered the war, the rate of diversion for women has been higher in South Australia than in any other State. At the same time, the Western Australian rate for females, which was extremely low in the early war period, rose to a level almost equal to South Australia, obviously due to the necessity of finding more women to make good the large deficiency of men which the high rate for males showed must have occurred.

**5. Defence Forces:** The numbers of persons enlisted in the defence forces since the commencement of war are summarized from official records in the following statement. The gross enlistments are shown in the first column, while the second column represents the net number taken into defence forces and not discharged. It includes deaths, missing, prisoners of war and wounded. This total is the significant figure for manpower purposes and has been used in the preceding tables. It shows the net extent to which the defence forces have drawn men and women from civil life. Actually it may be a little understated, as some of the persons included as discharges are probably incapacitated, and not fit to resume civil occupations.

TOTAL DEFENCE FORCES - AUSTRALIA.

Enlisted from commencement of War to 31st January, 1943.

(Full-time continuous duty)

Services		Gross Enlistments	Net Enlistments
MALES			
Military - A.I.F. (a)	..	351,580	312,575
Militia (including Garrison) (a)	..	288,826	203,790
V.D.C.	..	4,421	3,585
Air - R.A.A.F.	..	131,044	117,849
Naval - R.A.N. and R.A.N.A.S.	..	26,246	23,702
TOTAL MALES:		802,117	661,501
FEMALES			
Military - Nurses, A.I.F. (a)	..	2,448	2,341
Nurses, Militia (a)	..	1,654	1,155
A.A.M.W.S. - A.I.F. (a)	..	1,167	1,147
A.A.M.W.S. - Militia (a)	..	2,424	2,233
A.W.A.S.	..	13,214	12,952
Air - W.A.A.A.F.	..	16,614	15,168
R.A.A.F. Nursing Service	..	325 (b)	325
Naval - W.R.A.N.S. and R.A.N.N.S.	..	650	650
TOTAL FEMALES:		38,496	35,971

(a) These figures allow for transfer from Militia to A.I.F. units. (b) Approximate, subject to revision. /The



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The largest increase during December in the net figures for males occurred in the R.A.A.F. (3,800), while the Navy's net figure increased by 2,000. Other Services were little changed from November. Amongst females, the most important change was an increase of 1,400 in the net number of A.W.A.S.

The total numbers enlisted in all services from each State were as follows:-

NET ENLISTMENTS TO 31ST JANUARY, 1943.

Note:- Owing to certain revisions of the records of the Services, the figures for January 1943 shown below are not exactly comparable with those shown for earlier months in previous issues of this Survey.

State	Males		Females	
	Number	Per 1,000 male Population at 30/6/39	Number	Per 1,000 female Population at 30/6/39
New South Wales (a)	248,850	179.0	12,279	9.0
Victoria	177,580	191.1	9,277	9.7
Queensland	92,774	174.4	5,787	11.9
South Australia	58,065	194.9	3,170	10.6
Western Australia	63,078	257.7	4,354	19.7
Tasmania	20,796	172.7	1,104	9.5
<u>AUSTRALIA:</u> (b)	661,501	188.0	35,971	10.5

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory

(b) Including Australian Capital Territory  
and Northern Territory.

The net enlistments shown above have been given for States of enlistment as far as possible. Military figures, however, are recorded in Military Districts, which, although practically identical with States, differ appreciably in two cases, viz., the South Western border district and the Broken Hill district of New South Wales are included with 3rd (Victoria) and 4th (South Australia) Military Districts respectively. In the above table, a proportion of the Victorian and South Australian enlistments, based on the total population in the areas in question, has been transferred to New South Wales.

The outstanding feature of the rates at the end of January was the relatively high enlistments in Western Australia, both for males and females. Amongst males, South Australia and Victoria come next, while the other three States supplied relatively fewer enlistments. Female recruits were relatively twice as numerous in Western Australia as in the other States, but there was little difference in the enlistments from the five remaining States.

Males in the Forces are now equivalent to one out of every two men aged from 18 to 40, and females to one out of every thirty-six women aged 18 to 40.

S. R. CARVER

Acting Commonwealth Statistician.

CANBERRA. A.C.T.

20th April, 1943.